

# Experts Bid U.S. Speed Arms Curbs

## Plan Would Lead To Reverses in Major Policies

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A vast, urgent speed-up of United States efforts to curb the world's arms race is being recommended to the White House by a panel of eminent civilian experts.

Several major lines of United States policy would be reversed by the expert's plan to help halt what they call a "drift to international anarchy" in nuclear weaponry.

Among the projects that would be lopped off under their program would be the revived Johnson Administration attempt to create a new Allied nuclear force.

Another major recommendation calls for a United States-Soviet moratorium for at least three years on installing anti-missile missile systems.

Other proposals range from a major reduction of East-West military power in the center of Europe to direct United States - Communist Chinese arms control talks.

By implication, the report brushes aside contentions that the tensions of the Vietnamese war foreclose any progress on East-West arms control. Instead, the report maintains that "America's own most urgent security interests" require immediate action "at this critical time."

The report has been submitted as one of many studies to be discussed at the White House Conference on International Cooperation that opens on Monday at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

The arms control and disarmament report was produced by a committee headed by Jerome B. Wiesner, former science adviser to the President and now dean of science

at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Committee members included Roswell Gilpatric, former Under Secretary of Defense who was chairman of an official committee that earlier that year submitted a still-secret report on similar subjects to the White House; Carl Kaysen of Harvard University, a former special assistant to the President for national security affairs, and Fredrick M. Eaton, a former United States disarmament negotiator.

Publication of a major portion of the study yesterday by the New York Times before

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its official release caused other news media to also divulge its contents.

Portions of the report embrace many of the recommendations officially submitted to the 17-nation Geneva disarmament conference in January, 1964, by President Johnson. But many of the recommendations, which are all described as "modest" steps in light of the needs, go far beyond, and in some important instances contradict, present American policy.

The committee, however, officially was authorized by President Johnson's call last October for the impending White House conference "to search and explore and canvass and thoroughly discuss every conceivable approach and avenue of cooperation that could lead to peace."

But now, to the private dismay of many Administration officials, the nuclear debate will coincide with the visit to the United States on Dec. 23 by West German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, primarily to discuss giving West Germany a share in Allied nuclear weaponry.

Among the recommendations and comments in the

40-page Wiesner Committee report were these:

An urgent warning against proceeding with any plans to install a multi-billion-dollar anti-missile system until further political and military study for three years, on grounds that to act now could initiate "a new round of expenditures and dangers" by both sides in the world nuclear arms race.

(While the committee did not expressly say so, a major push is underway by military advocates inside the Pentagon to win a decision to launch such a program. Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara has said the problem is under continuing study and research.)

The study calls for the United States to "take the lead in seeking a nonaggression pact between" the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and its Communist counterpart, the Warsaw Pact.

It also asks United States action to "search for means to reduce, rather than increase, the building of nuclear weapons in and near Central Europe." Instead of creating a new Allied nuclear force, the panel called for expanding Secretary McNamara's propos-

al for a select committee on nuclear coordination.

American "insistence on close military coordination of West Germany within the Alliance, and German reinforcement of that insistence, is inconsistent with the German and American desire for reunification . . ." the study said.

United States support for a nuclear nonproliferation treaty was advocated, coupled with "suitable agreements aimed at guaranteeing borders" of non-nuclear nations.

A total ban on nuclear testing was recommended, to remove the present option for underground nuclear testing in the present East-West test-ban agreement. Here the Committee indicated a need for new American flexibility to bridge the gap with the Soviet Union over the inspection methods necessary to police such an agreement.

A total halt in the production of fissionable materials for nuclear weapons, such as the United States has proposed, was advocated, coupled with more advanced arms control measure. Among them were "an experimental Alaskan-Siberian zone of nuclear

and conventional arms limitation" centered around the Bering Straits.

In addition to picking up many more traditional nuclear arms control proposals that the United States has made in the past, the Committee rebuked both the United States and the Soviet Union for a "bad" record on supplying conventional weapons to underdeveloped nations without control measures.